

EXCELLENT AND MATERIALL DISCOVRSE;

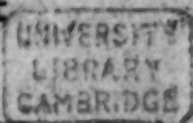
PROOVING



BY MANY AND FORCEABLE REASONS

what great danger will hang ouer
our heads of *England* and *France*, and also
diuers other Kingdomes and Prouinces of *Europe*,
if it shall happen that those of *Germanie* which
are our friends be subdued, and the King of
Denmarke vanquished.

And therefore how neerely it concerneth
them all to put to their helping hands without any
further delay, for the ayding of the King of *Den-*
marke, and other of our Confederates in *Ger-*
many, who at this time abide the brunt
and shocke of the Warre.



Printed. 1 6 2 6.

A *Ristides* (as *Plutarch* relateth in his life) at what time *Xerxes* King of *Persia* came with his Armie into *Greece* with an intent to conquer it with the dint of his Sword, spake after this manner to *Themistocles* notwithstanding there was deadly feude betweene them at the same time; If saith he O *Themistocles* wee be men of wisdom as the world deemeth vs both, now or neuer is the time wee should show it, when the safety of our Countrie doth call vpon vs to lay aside, and abandon those inueterate grudges which thus long haue beene betweene vs; and to take that course which may stand with both our honours, and also the defence of our countrie; namely, to endeauour euen with emulation, and an ambition to surpasse and excell one another in the ready performance of that, to which we are both by duty obliged, which you must endeauour to obserue by acting the part of a stout Commander, and a worthy Leader, and I by giuing my best aduice, and by putting in practice what you shall command.

VERGILE *Æneads* the XI.

Then Turnus tooke his time, which opportune he see,
Saith sirs, yes, now it's fit a counsell called be.
Now sit you still, and sitting tell what peace doth gaine,
When Armies rush on vs With all their might and maine.

607;08

To the Reader.

I Did happen vpon this Discourse as the children of *Israel* did vpon *Achior*, who was laid priuily at the foot of the Hill, *Iudeth* the 6. ver. 13. And as he was brought by them vnto *Bevhulia*, and presented to the Ancients of the Citie: So doe I present this short Treatise, hoping that as *Achior* declared vnto the *Israelites*, the whole counsell of *Olofernes*, and all the words that hee had proudly spoken in the midst of the *Princes of Assur*, against the house of *Israel*: So this stranger will disclose (as *Hushai* also did the counsel of *Achitophel* vnto *Dauid*) the whole counsell of the enemy vnto them, that are wise with *Dauid* according to the wisdom of an Angell of *God* to vnderstand all things that are in the earth. Verse 17.
2. Sam. 14. 20.

If you shall vouchsafe it approbation (as the Elders of *Israel* did *Achior*) whom they comforted and praysed greatly, I shall much rejoyce that I haue performed the office of an interpreter, if otherwise I shall rejoyce that I haue beene but an interpreter; and that I haue onely clothed the bodie of this Discourse in other apparell: And serued vp
B that

that meat which another had made ready
in other dishes, Reuealing this Vision which
appeared to me, as the Vision appeared vn-
to *S. Paul* in the night, for no other end then
this: because it seemeth to vtter in the be-
halfe of the whole *Church of Christendom*, that
voice which then was vttered in the behalfe
of the *Church of Macedonia*, *verse 9.* There
stood a man of *Macedonia* and prayed him
saying, Come ouer into *Macedonia* and
helpe vs, Hoping that the like effect will fol-
low this which then followed that, for it
immediately followeth, *ver. 10.* After hee
had seene the Vision, immediately we pre-
pared to goe into *Macedonia*.

The *Church of God* whiles it is in the way
towards *Canaan* is still militant, but now
more especially, when the enemy like *Amalek* in *Rephidim* (yea *Gebal* and *Ammon*, and
Amalek, the *Philistines* and them of *Tyre*) do
fight against *Israel*, Yet there's alreadie (God
be prayesd) a couragious *Ioshua* in the field
with choicc men to affront *Amalek*. And our
Moses the Lords Anointed hath the rodde of
God in his hand, and alreadie holdeth vp
his.

his hand against *Amalek*; If *Aaron* and *Hur* will hold vp the hands of *Moses*, no doubt but *Israel* will preuaile: But if *Moses* let downe his hand, it is greatly to bee feared, *Amalek* will preuayle.

It is incident not onely to them of our Confederacie, but to very many others to want supply. Thus *Mitbridates* wanted and was sustayned; and it is honourable to sustaine the weake hands. Thus *Dido* Queene of *Carthage* relieved the distressed *Troians*, remembring that she formerly had beene distressed: saying,

Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.

I learne by needing helpe to helpe all those that need.

Thus our *Eliza* of happy memorie was not onely a terrour to the insulting enemy, but a support to her languishing friends, knowing what *Deborah*, a woman of her owne Heroicall disposition, or rather what the Angell of God once said * Curse yee * *Meroz* ^{* Iud. 5. ver. 23.} (said the Angell of the Lord) curse the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to helpe the Lord, to helpe the Lord against the mightie.

And

And it will bee no lesse honour for our
Dread Soueraigne Charles like a wise Salomon,
to perfect that good worke which his Bles-
sed Father had intended.

To want ayde, was once the Britans own
case, when they desired it of the Romanes,
complayning that the enemy within their
Land droue them to the Sea, and the Sea
droue them backe againe vpon the enemy;
as it is at this day the case of Germany, who
wanteth the ayde of the Britans, as before
the Britans wanted the ayde of the Ro-
mans. And if it shall please the great King of
Heauen that the King of great Britanic shall
in time send reliefe vnto Germany, the
whole Church of Christendome will say with
the Poet (his wordes something varied)
Quid spiro & spero (si spero) vestrum est.

That now I live, and breathe by vitall power's,

And that I hope (if hope remayne) its yours.

S. B.

And

AN EXCELLENT

Discourse.



T is well knowne to all how the Spanish-Austrian house began an hundred yeeres agoe (and still doth perseuere) to aime at the Monarchie of all Europe, as they themselves at this present doe not stick to acknowledge and confesse, not onely by their words and writings, but also by their deedes and gests. The Emperour *Charles* the fift, was the first that durst attempt to soare so high, and that durst once harbour such an ambitious thought as to desire the vniuersall Monarchie, which he did attempt, being encouraged thereunto, when hee saw the ice readie broken for him, and his way chal- ked out by the annexing of the crowne of the Empire to those countries which fell to him by inheritance. Thus *Guicciardine* telleth vs in his eighteenth booke, that the heaping of many dignities vpon one alone was the very master-peece of policie, which the wit of man could inuent for the aduancement of the house of Austria to its greatnesse.

That the foundations vpon which *Charles* the fift built the edifice of his designe was so firme and sure, that since hee had already vnited the Empire with his owne hereditarie dominions, they might well hope that it would proue possible for him in time to vnite also all Italie, and the best part of Christendome in one Monarchie. Hereupon he obtained the title of *Charles*

the Great, which surname of Great the Pope did therefore bestow on him, saith *Alphonso Lopez* in his book of Pedegrees, because he held vnder his dominiō both the Worlds, as well the old world as the new, and therefore hee concludeth that being so puissant and great a Prince, hee merited and worthily deserued so great a stile.

The same *Lopez* calleth *Philip Charles* his Sonne by the name of the Monarch of the vniuersall World, & Lord Paramount of both Worlds, which I conceiue, he doth not so much, because hee supposed that he was actually posselt of them both (since hee neuer had them in his possession) as for that hee pretendeth a right to them and contends, and stiffely maintayneth that hee may iustly (having a iust title to them) seeke to bring them vnder his subiection. Which saying of his falleth pat with a saying of *Anitus* in *Cornelius Tacit. lib. 13. Annal.* where hee auerreth that it had pleased the Gods to bestow vpon the Romans the whole dispose of all things vpon earth, and power to possesse or dispossesse whom they list of their Countries, and that they ought not to subiugate themselues to any other Iudge then their owne: Iust so the Emperour and the house of *Austria* (who succeeded the Romans in their rule and Empire) doe at this day aspire to the Soueraignie over all other Kingdomes, and challenge it as their due.

And to say the truth, it is, saith *Kirckner* in his book concerning Embassadors, the disposition and nature of all such as affect a Monarchie to labour as much as in then lyeth to bring vnder obedience all Dominions and Common-wealths which haue not as yet felt the yoke of gouernment. A

A certaine Spaniard called *Andrew Mendez*, in a pamphlet, in which hee setteth forth and describeth a Bullbaiting which was shewne with great solemnitie for the honour of *Charles* (now King of Great Brittain, and then Prince of Wales) doth not doubt in the title and inscription which hee giueth his booke, to call the citie of Madril the head Citie of the World, and he laboureth to proue by diuers reasons that Madril may better lay claime to the title of the head Citie of the World, then euer Rome could doe or yet can doe. And these among the rest hee bringeth for maine reasons:

First, That the Empire hath its foundation in King *Philip* both by the law of nature and by the right of succession, and that the Spaniards, in whose dominions the Sunne of Soueraigntie is neuer declining and going downe but alwaies rising, haue more ample dominions then euer the Romans had.

Secondly, Because the Spaniard by the force of Armes (in which hee hath beene Fortunes Sonne and Heire) hath brought the World in subiection to his lawes and to his government. They haue set vp Kings and settled Kingdomes in Italie, Germanie, and Africa, they established Kings in the Ilands of Moluccaes, and many other Kings in the East-Indies were creatures of their owne making, they placed *Muleasses* in the kingdom of Tunis, and *Xeques* in the Land of the Moores called Morocco, so that the English may at this day say more truly of the Spaniard, what once *Galgacus* a captaine amongst the Brittaines said in *Tacitus*, of the Romans. *in vit. Agricola*. They are, saith he, the Catchpoles of the World, and when they haue made all
King

Kingdomes desolate, so that when they want worke for their hands by Land, then they traueise the Sea. If they meet with an Enemy that is wealthie, then couerousnesse pricketh them forward to warre vpon him, if he be poore then Ambition is their spur. And which is more strange, though they haue the regalitie of the East as also ouer the West, that cannot satisfie their greedy appetite; notwithstanding all this time they seeme to be indifferent, in which they haue no Paragon, whether they fall vpon a wealthie or needie aduersarie. They snatch and catch, they kill and slay, and pretending false titles they take away by force rule and Soueraigntie from others, boasting when they haue made other Kingdomes desolate, that there they procured a settled Peace. And what man liuing is there either Christian or Pagan so simple, that is not fully satisfied, that the whole drift of the King of Spaine is to climbe vp to the sole dominion of the whole World, vpon pretence that it is his owne by right; and (saith *Lipsius*) as it hath beene alwaies the guise and propertie of all great and puissant Commanders to seaze vpon that which was next to them, so especially hath it beene the practice of the Spaniard to prey vpon those Common-wealths and Kingdomes which stood next in their way, either giuing or taking an occasion for that purpose. And that is the cause why he claimeth as a due debt, the title of the Catholike King or vniuersall Monarch, as if forsooth, Fortune which hath ever beene his friend must remaine still in his debt, vntill such time as shee hath made ouer to him the rule of the vniuerse and whole World.

Since therefore it is so (as indeed it is) that the King
of

of Spaine will needs rule all, as *Caractacus* a Brittainie King once said (as *Tacitus Annal. lib. 12.* recordeth it.) It standeth all vpon either to resolute to become his vassals, or to seeke by force of Armes to keepe them cleare of that bondage.

The warres against the Princes of Germanie was not set a foot, nor continued thus long with such difficultie and so great resolution, for any other end, then that it may reflect vpon the Kingdomes of England and France, and end with the ruines of them both. For can the Kings of England and France looke for any better measure from the Spaniard, then treacherie and colloging for the present time, and warre for the future. The fish (which wee call a Pike) first preyeth vpon little fishes, and when hee hath beene long gluttred with the lesse, and so growne great, ventureth vpon those which are great: so the Romans after they had ouerthrowne those petty Kings in Italie, they then assayled the Kings of Asia, Pontus, and others without the limits of Italy.

*Mithr. in Salust
Varro in his Sa-
tyr. fragments*

If Germanie should bee brought vnder by him, it would bee as a step and as a ladder for him to clime vp thereby to the Spanish Monarchie. For where do they vndermine for the blowing vp of all other Christian Princes but there; for they know that if it be ruined, it cannot bee but all other Kingdomes of Europe must needs fall together with it.

Henry the 2. King of France was wel acquainted with this, as appeareth by his letters which hee sent to the Peeres of the Empire, & to them which are of the Vnion, in the yeere 1552. in which he calleth Germanie the Counterscarfe for the defence of the libertie of all o-

ther Kings in Europe.

(*Campanella* one of the Connfell in Spaine (in his booke concerning a Monarchie) hath manifestly declared by many arguments that there are no other staires for the house of Austria to ascend vp by to the height of a Monarchie then by conquering Germanie, by that doore must they thinke to enter into the rest, and the conquest of it will so make way for the conquest of the rest, that by degrees all may bee conquered, and hee addeth, that if you consider the sundrie sects and diuisions in their opinions, their variance and debate which springeth from the difference in their religions as a branch from the root, and also if wee consider the sway which the Emperors Highnesse doth there beare, and the great and carefull endeuors of so many powrefull Bishops: it cannot be but you must confesse it to be of all other most fit for the crowning of the house of Austria with the garland of victorie, and lading their enemies with the yoke of bondage. But if on the contrarie, it remaine in the vsuall libertie which it hath formerly enioyed, there remaineth no hope of attempting any thing against the rest with any good successe. For they may as they list and when they list vpon euery occasion cause commotions and stirres to bee made there, by which the King of Spaine and the house of Austria when they haue made an assault vpon any Prince of the aduersie partie, as of England, France, or the Low-countries may with ease be taken off and called away. Also he further saith, that if the Princes Electors of Germanie should once take vnto them that priuiledge and that heart, as to choose an Emperour of
some

some other house, then farewell all the greatnesse of the house of Austria, for so it would come to be without the Empire and much abased and vilipended.

And therefore there is no way but hee must first wholly conquer Germanie, and bring it vnder subiection, if he will not bee molested in his designs for the vanquishing of the other kingdomes.

Yea the Emperour himselfe which now is, writing to *Luniga* Counsellor to the King of Spaine, saith thus in his Letter: Our Ancestours haue euer thought that the foundations of our Imperiall house, which now by the goodnesse of God doth stretch forth its dominion ouer all the world, are laid in Germanie, and therefore so much neerer care and consideration must bee had of the protecting them from the enemy, by how much neerer our destruction will be, if those foundations bee demolished and throwne downe.

When *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of Transilvania, in the yeare 1621. made inroades into Austria, with a puissant and victorious Armie, and wasted the Countrey: The King of Spaine sent aduice to the Emperour, by his Embassadour the Earle of Ognaten, that he must in any case, and vpon any termes, though nere so vnreasonable, conclude a League with *Bethlem Gabor* and others of those Easterne parts, for so hee might cause the Princes which were vp in Armes in the Empire, more easily and more willingly to lay downe their Armes, and so he might haue time to settle the State in Germanie, and curbe the Northerne parts; and then it would come to passe, that all the remainder of Europe would neither seeke to shake off his Dominion ouer them, to

which they are already subiect, nor seeke to auoide it when they were to bee made subiect vnto it. For then he might bring all his Forces within the limits of Germanie, and so by dayly feares of danger keepe in awe, yea, vtterly roote out all the neighbouring Princes which were vp in Armes, and so their Treaties, Considerations, Combinations, and all seditions might bee preuented, and the Hollanders be distressed in their estates, when they should be debarred of aide, victuals, power to resist.

Ferdinand approouing this Counsell, out of hand concluded a Truce with *Bethlem Gabor* at Niclasburge and Edinburge, though it were vpon very vnequall termes.

To speake that which is truth, the Enemie doth reserve his chiefe strength and his maine Army in Germanie, which he maintaineth in such a fashion, as if he were minded to preserve that as an iuincible and constant Armie. And it consisteth of Forces gathered promiscuously from all Countries of the Enemie, which in this Armie are vnited together in one, as of the Forces of the Princes of the Vnion, of the Emperour, and when neede requireth, of the Polonian.

And that Armie is to looke out every way, and is as the heart and head deriuing heate and nourishment vnto those other Armies, which they maintaine in other places, and are (as one may say) subordinate to it, and members of it, consisting either of the King of Spaines Forces alone, or of the Emperours onely, but in the maine Armie (as we said before) the Forces of all our Enemies doe bande together, and all our Enemies doe
make

make allowance to keepe it standing; and this is the support of their confidence, and as it were the Hinge vpon which all their hope of good successe is turned: hither they retire as vnto a Sanctuarie, by this they keep in awe those which they suppose hollow hearted friends, by this they preuent and hinder all Insurrections, by this if they see any place within their iurisdiction declining and decaying, if they feare hatching of treason at home, or if their friends and confederates bee in ieopardie, or desire their aide, they are readie to vphold those that are like to fall, they keepe in a decorum those whom they suspect will flie out against them, they refresh their confederates, which want supplies by sending them helpe at their need.

The Princes of the Vnion and the house of Austria are the more willing and more bountifull in their contribution for the vpholding of this armie, vpon which as vpon a maine pillar, their safetie and protection doth rest, because they know that if it should be ouerthrown and brought to nought, a farre greater danger would hang over their heads.

For it must needs be, that their fortunes, their forces, and their courage must faile in all places whatsoeuer belonging to their confederacie, when they shall not bee able either to command men or money, or to send aide for the defence of those places which are remote, the enemy in the interim being able to march forward whither he hath a minde, for none shall haue the power or heart to resist him, nor on such a suddaine to recover their former strength. Because there are many which ioyne their purses, for the maintenance of this armie,
know.

knowing, that as good successe and prosperitie will keepe it together, so ill successe and one great overthrow onely will quickly disperse it, and if but one or two of the confederacie bee ruined and discomfited, the rest of their associates will stand so amazed at that spectacle, that they will finde enough to doe to defend their owne precincts: much lesse will they bee drawne vpon such a suddaine to send supplies of men and money, leaving in the meane time a breach in their owne possessions lying wide open, for the enemy to enter in at.

It is euident by this and many other things which might be alledged, that the enemy hath no other drift at all then to make a full conquest of Germanie and so to lay the foundation of their Monarchie and in time to bring vnder their subiection all other Kings of Europe, successiue and by degrees.

And certainly say the Spaniard should loose both their Indies, or that in time their Indies should bee exhausted and quite drawne dry, yet if they should in lieu of them come to obtaine Germanie, the gaine of the later would counteruaile the losse of the former. For Germanie is the most ample Soueraigntie and the most puissant of all Europe: since it is endowed with so many Marttrownes, so many royall Cities, and so many mightie Dukedomes, and is

Well fringed with goods and fenced with strength of men.

And that which maketh most of all for the establishing of the

Lipf. in the de-
dicar. of his
Centurie col-
lected out of
Lucretius to the
Germans and
French:

the Monarchie, and ratifying it to the house of Austria, is this, its situated in the very heart of Europe. And say they shall but borrow of each Common-wealth, and of each royall Citie, and of each Prince but one troope or band of men a peece, and providethat they haue supplies, they shall in that manner raise and maintaine a constant armie, sufficient for the extirpation of any Kingdome in Christendome.

But if they once get into their hand, the Hanstowns, and Cities bordering vpon the Sea, as Hamburge Lubeck, Breme, Emden, and others which are not farre distant from the push of the pike, and from the enemy who is so ill a neighbour vnto them, and so greedilie desireth still more: they will haue opportunitie of building inuincible Armadaes, and to annoy the lands of England and France, both from the Northerne and Southerne parts. Not to tell you that they will debarre all trading, and suffer trafficke to bee vsed with those onely whom they please.

And say they lose ground elsewhere, yet after a while they will recouer it againe by powers leuied out of Germanie after they haue subdued it. This is very apparant in that they fall so heauie vpon the King of Denmark and the circuit of inferiour Saxonie (with so confident resolutions, and minds so full fraught with venemous rancour) with all the forces they can possibly make, conioyned and combined in one armie.

For if they once discomfit the King of Denmarke, they will then get into their hands lower Saxonie, the Hanstrownes, and the Regalitie of the German Ocean, and so by consequence all Germanie: then will they

lay

lay a sure and firme foundation, a ground-worke to build their Monarchie vpon, and being masters of the field, not for one day only, but constantly altogether, they will make their passage into the other Kingdomes of Europe, which now seemeth to bee difficult, to become very easie.

*Linie booke, 30
chap. 32*

That which *Hannibal* and *Scipio* in *Linie* did presage of that battle which proued fatall to the Carthaginians, that it should bee knowne by the next day at night, whither Rome or Carthage should bee the sole Empresse of the World, for not Africke or Italie alone, but the globe of the whole World should bee the prize which they should winne by the victorie: The same saying may wee now take yp and apply to the occasion in hand, to wit, that the game now goeth vpon this cast, that if the King of Denmarke bee defeated and discomfited (as the certaintie will shortly appeare) the house of Austria which is nearely allyed to Spaine, will bee the Empresse of all Europe, for wee must not thinke that Germanie or all lower Saxonie will stop their mouthes, no, the losse of that victorie will cost vs no lesse then all Europe.

Their Schoolemistres experience taught them that lesson at the battle at Prague (by which we lost all that higher circuit of Germanie, which is betweene the Riuer Danubium and the Rhene) to wit, what it is to overthrow in a set battle him vpon whose shoulders the welfare of many Common-wealths is laid; for they must needes be brought by meere feare and astonishment into a desperate case, when they shall after that time bee left destitute of a head to defend them.

For

For let me tell you once againe, that if the King of *Denmarke* lose the day, all lower *Saxony*, and all the *Hanse Townes*, the regality of the *Germanic Sea*, and so by consequence all *Germanie* without all question are vtterly gone at that very instant, and so in a trice, and without much adoe, they will build vp the edifice of the Monarchie of *England*, vpon that foundation of their greatnesse so surely laid.

After that, no forraine King shall haue the heart to set one foote before another in any attempt against them, for they will giue the case for desperate, and so let the action fall.

The *Hollanders* being enuironed on euery side with enemies will come to nothing of themselves, or at least they will bee brought to nothing by the ioynt forces of the enemy rushing in vpon them.

The *English* will be inuaded out of *Germanie*, out of *Flanders*, out of *Portugall*.

The *Spanish* power by the addition of so many Seatownes will become terrible both by Sea and Land, for there will bee none of power to resist it, and to make head against it, or so much as to deliuer themselves from it.

The *French* will bee pinn'd vp and imprisoned within his owne territories, so that he shall not dare to mutter: The *English*, *Hollander*, and also the *French*, shall wholly bee deprived of all trade, but what it shall please the *Spaniard* and the Emperour to conuiue at.

O what a lamentable case it is, that the estate of all the Kings and Princes in *Europe* should at this day be plunged into that gulfe of miserie, that the freedome and safety of the generall, and of each particular should hang by so small a threed vpon so weake a pinne! for if the King of *Denmarke* bee vanquisht and *Germany* become subiect, all other of the treaty will haue their hands full to defend themselves, though they shall ioyne all the forces they can procure, together in one; and in the end the maine storme will fall vpon the *English*.

How can they be toucht neerer to the quicke?

Ouid. Ep. 15

*But it's high time to looke vnto our owne,
When the next house with fire is ouerthrowne.*

Warres doe creepe like a flame of fire, and catch hold alwayes vpon that which is neereft, vnlesse they be quencht in those places where the fire hath taken hold.

If the sparkes of warre had beene quencht in *Bohemia*, the fire had not burst forth in *Germany*; If the fire of warre be not put out in *Lower Saxony*, and where the King of *Denmarke* is resident, it will soone disperse such sparkes, as will set *England* on fire, since it is not farre remote from those parts.

By this it may plainly appeare vnto you, and by this you may see as in a mirrour the grisly countenance of that eminent danger which will shortly be imminent, and hang ouer the heads of all other Kings in *Europe*, like a comete menacing
and

and threatening them, if neede so little they procrastinate to assist the King of *Denmarke*, both by their purse, hands, and heads.

They which intend to pull downe a building and leuell it with the ground, first vndermine the maine Pillars and the ground-woke, and seeke to demolish and throw them downe, and by this meanes the whole Fabricke violently rusheth downe on a sudden.

The Pillars and the ground stones which are first cut out, are with more paines remoued out of their place, and those that remaine with lesse adoe, and lesse labour, when the edifice doth already rotte, and is readie to fall: Euen so the residue of the Kings and Princes of *Europe* will sooner be dispatcht then those which induring the first brunt of the warre get the ouerthrow.

The Victories which the Romans wonne of the Carthaginians, the first barre of their greatnesse, cost them more labour and bloodshed, then those which they obtained of *Antiochus*, *Phillip*, *Iugurth*, or *Mithridates*, Kings of *Asia*, *Afrike*, and *Pontus*.

The Prince Elector Palatine was the first *Phinches* that stood in the gap, for our Religion, and for our freedome, the Enemie therefore first attempted to supplant him, and to trip vp his heeles, and he being laid along presently all higher *Germanie* was foyled, Cloistered vp, and imprisoned, they remouing the true Religion, and their ancient libertie, and imposing vpon them in their place, bondage and superstition. Now they are hewing at the second Pillar

labouring to throw it downe, and that is the King of *Denmarke*, and if he fall, all lower *Saxony*, and by consequence, all that is in the Empire of *Germanie* affronting their designs, shall fall together with him at one push.

The third Pillar that will stand against them is the *English*: if that Pillar be prostrated, then we may bid adieu for euer to Religion, libertie, and the safetie of all *Europe*. Without question the *English* shall not be able to stand long vpon his owne legges without a supporter, much lesse shall hee be able like an other *Atlas* to beare vp the whole frame of the common freedome, and the reformed Religion; least of all to readuance, and re-establish those parts which are already downe so low.

Tacit. in the
life of Agri-
cola.

Yea, as *Galgacus* a Captaine of the *Brittaines* saith, euen as in a Familie any Nouice, or punie Prentise which is lately come to his Master, is a laughing-stocke to all his fellow-prentises, so in this great Familie of the world that which is the worst, and the meanest alwayes is last lookt after in conquests.

Therefore if the *English* and *French*, haue a desire to shake the yoake of danger from their neckes, and maintaine their ancient freedome, and enioy both Ecclesiasticall and domesticall happinesse, and haue peace in their Cities, and be safe from forraine assaults, it is necessarie that they aide the King of *Denmarke*, and the rest of the treatie which fight as it were before the doores of the *English* and *French*, without delay, and with all the ayde and assistance which

which they can make, and labour to keepe them v^p-standing; And that they may the better repell the danger, strengthen their friends and confederates, restore their true Religion, and their ancient priuiledges, and that the peace of *Europe* may bee surely settled, let them in their owne persons enter the field, to dissolue the puissant forces of the Enemie.

But if they shall persist to make delayes slighting this wholesome counsell, and grow reckles and carelesse of their confederates, or be slack in their contribution of supplies which are to be sewell for the fire, or be too close fisted, at last when it is too late they will repent, for they will proue authors of their owne death, and be like the Blackbirds, which (as the Prouerbe saith) beraie their owne nests, and will be branded with the marke of disgrace and hatred of all their posterity.

When can we better expend our money? when should wee be more forward? when can wee lay out our money more safely, and with more aduantage, then for the safetie and preservation of our Countie, Religion, libertie, and the safetie of our liues which lie at the stake?

There is no bruit beast which will not lose some part of his body, before he will lose the whole, it is a thousand times better for the sheepe a thousand times to be shorne, then once to be eaten vp, and to part with some part of the fleecce, then to haue the skinne pul'd off the backe: So it is better for vs of *Europe* to spend part of our wealth and strength, to preserve the remainder, and our liues also, then bee

stript of all by conquest, and be eaten vp by the for-
raine enemy, and robd at home of our only Jewell,
our Religion, which is the solace of our hearts, and
be spoyled of our whole estates, and be kept for ever
vnder Egyptian bondage by some cruell *Pharaoh*.

O how often haue the *Bohemians*, and the greatest
part of *Germanie* rued, that they did not shew them-
selues more willing and more bountifull, and that
they did not make an offer of all their temporalls,
which they had vnder the cope of heauen, to haue
purchased the defence of their Countrey! O how they
repent, that they did not shew themselves more
stout and couragious in the attempt, and that they
did not seeke to make vp the breach at first with
more constancy and alacritie, with the expence of
their whole estates! since now they are deprived of
all, and either are banished out of their Countreys,
or groane like the *Israelites* vnder their burden,
which is heauier then the burden of *Etna*.

Salust. in the
Epist. of *M.*
thrid. T. cit. in
the life of *A-*
grie. Liue in
32. Booke 21.
chapter.

Let their running vpon this rocke of inconsideration, by which they haue made Shipwracke of all, teach you how to auoide it, and to steare an other course, and since their wofull experience hath taught you to auoide the danger, doe not make your selues a Sea-marke to others by wilfully casting away your selues.

If there be any heart-burning, dissention, or grievance at home, by which you finde your selues molested, agriued, and disturbed, either lay it quite away, or at least lay it aside for a time: the loue and safetie of our Countrey must be preferred before any particu-

particular respect; the greater and the more publike danger must bee prevented before a lesse and more priuate.

Herein follow the example of *Aristides*, who being ioyned with *Themistocles* vpon an embassage his ytter Enemy, yet when hee sawe his *Countrie of Greece* to be indangered by *Xerxes* their common enemy now approaching nigh, hee bethought himselfe, and thus bespake him, wilt thou (saith hee) that we lay by for a time the weapons of dissention (and at our returne we may take them vp againe) that we may the better repulse the enemy from entering our Countrie?

*The Viper, rage of lust, on shore doth set,
And goare blacke porson of her gorge doth get,
And challengeth the Lampreye with her hisse,
But presently her mates imbrace doth wissh.*

*Alciat. in his
Emblemes.*

So they who tender the safetie of the Commonwealth, will lay aside all priuate grudges and enmities, and for the respect they beare to the publike good, set vpon those things which present necessitie and the common cause require.

If Marriners and Sea-men which sayle in one and the same Shippe, and are in the same danger of shipwracke should fall together by the eares, when the storme increaseth, should not all alike perish, nay, will they not rather lay their heads how to prevent at that time the common danger, though peradventure when they come ashore, they will returne to their olde byas.

Lastly, it is requisite that such supplies as shall bee needfull, be granted and leuyed suddenly and without delay, lest by vnprofitable demurres, the season fit for the action be slipt, whiles they are in consultation, & lest they spend that time which is opportune for the execution of the businesse, whiles they are in parley, and so aide come post festum.

*A Buckler after hurt is snatcht in vaine,
In vaine are Troians wise when Troy is ta'ne:
But active people doe their Countrie free,
With care and haste, if it annoyed be:
They doe not seeke put offs, and make excuse,
And suffer hurts to grow by that abuse:
A greater troope of harmes will you assay,
If you doe trifle time with vaine delay.
And whiles your safetie you lay not to heart
Dayes without fruit you suffer to depart.
The enemy is carefull time to take,
And waketh most, when he seems least to wake.*

Two things especially haue brought the Christian world to that ruine in which it lyeth at this day, and to that low ebbe at which it now is, First, because we neuer would ioyne our Forces together, but euery one would seeke to saue his owne stake; and because wee did not in time conioyne with them; who were tyred out with the tediousnesse of the warre, whiles their affaires were at a full Sea: but either thought that other mens labours would secure vs, or because we would not secure others by our owne labours and danger; yet,

*It is not then anothers but thy turne,
When as thy neighbour house begins to burne.*

For

*If I try but I warrells bred in your debate,
And counsell takes, till yet be to late
The Conqueror, will catch us quie y Joye
Bots waste our filds, with out walls or filds.*

For so it came to passe, that whiles each particular fought apart, all in generall were ouerthrowne.

Secondly, it is vnspcakable into how many errors wee haue falne by this one fault of delaying, then which nothing can be more dangerous.

If therefore *England* and *France* shall perseuer in making delayes, and in neglecting matters of such speciall moment, in a short time they will cast away and make shipwracke of other friends in *Germany*, which as yet haue not felt the stormes, and at last they will grievously smart for it, and suffer the like bondage with them.

Now therefore let vs ioyne our forces betimes and in due season, (for yet we are not wholly deprivied of all opportunity) when such forceable motiues doe call on vs.

Wee shall now haue a fit time to deale with the enemy, since he hath not yet settled his power in the *Empire*, his gouernment is odious to many, and cannot long be endured of them, his long continued successe which is now come to a full sea, will shortly come to a low ebbe, his treasury by this, after such a constant warre is drawne drie, his Forces are seuered by occasion of the wars in *Italy*, in the *Low-Countries*, and in *Germany*, as also by placing on euery side here and there Forces on their borders, and in their Garrisons. *Bobemia* and all the adioyning *Prouinces* doe groane vnder the heauie yoke of bondage, and but with an opportunitie of shaking it off. The *Hungarians* and *Transiluanians* are readie to rise, and will easily be drawne to take vp armes. There are many No-

bles banished their countries, many thousands of inferiours are deprived of liberty of their conscience, and constrained to seeke into other countries for to enjoy free exercise of *Religion*, there are many innocents oppressed, all which when the prison doore shall be set open, will not sticke to come forth.

The *Bavarian* is vnconstant in his friendship, and like a *Wethercocke* turneth as the winde of Fortune doth turne, those which are now his enemies will he by and by make his friends and confederates.

The *Princes* and *Imperiall States* are not tyed vnto him by the bond of loue, but the bond of feare, which bond if you once break, as soone as they haue ceast to feare him, they will begin to hate him.

Tacit. in
Agric.

The prosperity and good successe of the enemy is now aduanc'd to the top of Fortunes wheele, and will hardly stand at the height.

Seneca.

And his ambition is to be restrayned as the generall desire, consent, and opinion of *Christendome* will testifie.

Curt. lib. 7.

Now he hath almost climbed vp to the top of the tree, to the height of his ambition, by and by he will tumble downe to the ground, together with the boughs he graspeth and taketh hold of.

He who hath had the opportunity to establish his designs, and to make the best vse of his fortunes for his aduantage, and hath beene negligent in doing it, is the most likely to haue a downefall, for he will hasten his owne ruine, either by pride, or by his wilfull obstinacie.

Bethinke your selues therefore, all yee of *Europe*,
and

and looke to your selues and to your safeties, and put
away all delayes and rubs which are in your way.

For to end with a Poeme.

*An end is come, our neighbour's harmes doe grow
Still more and more, as flames which windes doe blow:
Ah shame it is, vainely to stand and wish,
When vaine delay cause of destruction is:
If no whit mow'd with share of neighbour's crosse,
Yet beare in minde your owne ensuing losse.
Your owne fee-simple is in dangers iawes,
Religion, freedome, safety, publike Lawes;
You venture, for your blood is at the stake,
Haue at all Europe, when the Dice they shake.
Your Parents brethren, and your sisters deare,
Children, and Churches, houses, touch you neere.*

Ad Lectorem.

*Maturate viri, rerum momenta videtis,
Ingruit abs omni parte cavendus iber,
Marte ferox, tum consilij instructus, & arte,
Quam reteggit parvi pagina docta libri:
Perterrent si vos longinqua pericula nondum
Exemplò faciet, jam propiora dies.*

T. E. Armiger.

To the Reader.

*Looke too't betimes, you see how things doe goe,
The Spanyard from all parts doth breed vs woe.
Inwarre he's stout, in counsell he is close,
Yet Will his counsells this small booke disclose
If dangers as farre off doe not affray,
In their owne colours they'll appeare one day.*

FINIS.